

DAHOTRE & DAHOTRE
Chartered Accountants



Knowledge and Development Committee

Newsletter

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Editor-in-Chief's Message

Hello readers!

Welcome to the **11**th Newsletter Edition of 2025.

In this issue, we will discuss IND AS 36 impairment of asset and clubbing of income. Also, we will know about Return Of SHEIN.

Vinod Jangid
Editor-in-chief

Team's Message

"Challenges in everyday come like a rising sun which also comes with new learnings, one who adapts the learning and face the obstacles is the one who shines like a sun."

CA Sanskar Kasar
Development chairperson

Short Updates:

Indirect Tax

- India triumphed in the ICC Champions Trophy 2025 by defeating New Zealand in the final held at the Dubai International Cricket Stadium on March 9, 2025. India chased down a target of 252 with four wickets in hand and an over to spare. Captain Rohit Sharma led the charge with a composed 76 runs, supported by key contributions from Shreyas Iyer, Axar Patel, and Ravindra Jadeja, who hit the winning boundary.
- This victory marked India's third Champions Trophy title, making them the most successful team in the tournament's history. It also ended a 12-year drought for an ICC ODI title, with their last win being in 2013. Quite the achievement, wouldn't you say?
- Here are the key award winners from the ICC Champions Trophy 2025:

- Player of the Tournament: Rachin Ravindra (New Zealand) – Scored 263 runs in four matches, including two centuries.
- Golden Bat: Rachin Ravindra – For being the tournament's top scorer.
- Golden Ball: Matt Henry (New Zealand) – Took 10 wickets in four matches, earning the award for the highest wicket-taker.
- Player of the Match (Final): Rohit Sharma (India) – For his match-winning 76 runs in the final.
- India also received a cash prize of \$2.24 million as the tournament winners, while New Zealand, the runners-up, earned \$1.12 million

Book Keeping & Accountancy

- The Income Tax department has announced that the last instalment of advance tax for financial year 2024-25 is due by March 15, 2025. This means only four days are left for this (including today).

01 Book keeping and Accountancy

IND AS 36 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS



Bharat Sharma

What is Impairment loss?

As per Ind AS 36, an impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. The standard requires regular assessments of assets for indications of impairment and the reversal of impairment losses when certain conditions are met or any indication that assets is impaired except Intangible assets which are not amortised, in this case testing should be done annually.

Ind AS 36 sets out the guidelines for recognizing, measuring, and disclosing impairments of assets, including tangible assets, intangible assets, and financial assets.

Objective

The objective of Ind AS 36 is to ensure that assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount and to provide information about the impairment of assets in the financial statements. It guides entities to assess and report the impact of impairments on their financial performance and financial position

Let us understand the points with which this Ind AS deals

1. Scope: Ind AS 36 applies to all types of assets, including tangible assets, intangible assets, and

financial assets, except for assets specifically covered by other standards.

2. Recognition of Impairment Loss: An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.
3. Testing for Impairment: Assets should be tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment, such as a significant decline in the asset's market value or a change in the asset's intended use, but in case of Intangible assets which are not amortised, tested annually.
4. Recoverable Amount: The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. Fair value is determined based on market prices, while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows from the asset.
5. Measurement of Impairment Loss: If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.
6. Reversal of Impairment Loss: An impairment loss can be reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited to the amount that would have been recognized if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior periods.
7. Disclosures: Ind AS 36 requires companies to provide detailed disclosures about impairments, including the nature of the impairment, the amount of impairment losses recognized, and the assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount.
8. Ongoing Assessment: Companies need to regularly assess their assets for any indications of impairment, even if there is no specific indication. This ensures that the carrying amount of assets is not higher than their recoverable amount.

When to conduct impairment test

1. Whenever there is any indicators that an asset may be impaired.
2. Requirement for annual impairment test in case of following assets
 - Intangible assets with indefinite useful life.
 - Intangible assets under development (i.e. not yet available for use)
 - Goodwill acquired in a business combination.
 - Indications of Impairment
- I. External Indicators
 - An Assets Market Value has declined
 - Significant changes in technology, Market Conditions, Economic and legal environment.
 - Market Interest Rate increase and those increase are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset value in use.
- II. Internal Indicators
 - Obsolescence or physical damage to the asset;
 - Asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date.
 - Useful life of an asset becoming finite from infinite;
 - Economic performance of an asset will be worse than expected.

How to calculate impairment amount of a specific Asset?

To calculate the impairment amount of an individual asset, you need to follow these general steps:

1. Determine the Recoverable Amount: The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.
 - Fair value less costs to sell: This is the estimated amount that would be obtained from selling the asset in an arm's length transaction, less any costs directly associated with the sale.
 - Value in use: This is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.

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 - Value in use: This is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset.
2. Compare Carrying Amount and Recoverable Amount: Compare the carrying amount of the asset (its current book value on the balance sheet) with the recoverable amount determined in the previous step.
3. Calculate Impairment Loss: If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss needs to be recognized. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Impairment Loss = Carrying Amount - Recoverable Amount

4. Recognize the Impairment Loss: Record the impairment loss as an expense in the income statement and reduce the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet.

How to calculate impairment amount of a Cash Generating Unit?

1. Identify the Cash-Generating Unit (CGU): A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. It is important to determine the CGU to assess impairment at the appropriate level.

2. Determine the Recoverable Amount of the CGU: The recoverable amount is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.
 - Fair value less costs to sell: This is the estimated amount that would be obtained from selling the CGU in an arm's length transaction, less any costs directly associated with the sale.
 - Value in use: This is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU.
3. Compare Carrying Amount and Recoverable Amount: Compare the carrying amount of the CGU (the net book value) with the recoverable amount determined in the previous step.
4. Calculate Impairment Loss: If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss needs to be recognized. The impairment loss for the CGU is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Impairment Loss = Carrying Amount - Recoverable Amount

5. Allocate Impairment Loss: If the CGU consists of multiple assets, the impairment loss is allocated to those assets in a specific order:
 - a. Reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU,
 - b. Then, the asset which can be tested for Impairment individually,
 - c. And in last, reduce the carrying amount of other assets on a pro-rata basis, based on their carrying amounts.
6. Recognize the Impairment Loss: Record the impairment loss as an expense in the income statement and adjust the carrying amounts of the CGU's assets in the balance sheet.

Reversal of Impairment Losses

Impairment less recognised in cartier years can be Reversed for an assets (OTHER THAN GOODWILL), if any indications exist that impairment loss has decreased/reversed.

INDICATIONS OF REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT LOSS

A. EXTERNAL INDICATORS

- An Asset's Market Value has INCREASED.
- Significant Changes in Technology, Market Conditions, Economic & Legal Environment. which has FAVOURABLE effect on the entity
- Market Interest rates have DECREASED and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use.

B. INTERNAL INDICATORS

- Economic performance of an asset will be better than expected.
- Significant changes with a favourable effect in a manner in which asset will be used.

NOTE: An asset's value in use may be greater than assets carrying amount simply because the value D of future cash flows increases as they come closer (i.e. as a result of unwinding of discount due to passage of time However, the service potential of that asset may not have increased. In such cases, DO NOT Reverse the Impairment Loss

Treatment of Reversal of Impairment –

1. For Individual Assets –

Assets Carried at Cost Model –

- Transfer to Profit and loss (Income)

Assets Carried at Revaluation Mode–

- Treat as Revaluation Gain

2. For CCG –

Reversal should be allocated to the individual assets of CGU

EXCEPT for Goodwill on pro rata basis of their carrying amount.

Learnings

1. When entity need to conduct impairment test of asset.
2. How to calculate the impairment loss
3. How to calculate reversal of impairment loss
4. impairment test in case of cash generated units

Questions

1. In which cases we need to conduct impairment test annually?
2. How to calculate reversal of impairment loss?
3. Why we need to allocate the impairment loss first to Goodwill?

Read next: Clubbing of Income

02 Direct Tax

Clubbing of Income



Trupti Narawade

Clubbing of income means adding or including the income of another person (mostly family members) to one's own income. This is allowed under Section 64 of the IT Act. However, certain restrictions pertaining to specified person(s) and specified scenarios are mandated to discourage this practice.

Specified Persons to Club Income

Income of any and every person cannot be clubbed on a random basis while computing total income of an individual and also not all income of specified person can be clubbed. As per Section 64, there are only certain specified income of specified persons which can be clubbed while computing total income of an individual.

Specified Scenarios to Club Income

| Section 60 | Transferring income without transferring asset either by way of an agreement or any other way, | Transferring income without transferring asset either by way of an agreement or any other way, |
|------------|--|--|
| | Transferring asset on the condition that it can be revoked | Transferring asset on the condition that it can be revoked |

Any income arising or accruing to your minor child where child includes both step child and adopted child. The clubbing provisions apply even to minor married daughter.

Income will be clubbed in the hands of higher earning parent. Note: If the marriage of the child's parents does not subsist, income shall be clubbed in the income of that parent who maintains the minor child in the previous year.

If a minor child's income is clubbed in the hands of parent, then an exemption of INR 1,500 is allowed to the parent (This is applicable only if the parent opts for the old tax regime).

- Exceptions to clubbing Income of a disabled child (disability of the nature specified in section 80U)
- Income earned by manual work done by the child or by activity involving the application of his skill and talent or specialized knowledge and experience Income earned by a major child. This would also include income earned from investments made out of

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| | | money gifted to the adult child. Also, money gifted to an adult child is exempt from gift tax under gifts to 'relative'. |
| Section 64(1)(ii) | If your spouse receives any remuneration irrespective of its nomenclature, such as Salary, commission, fees or any other form and by any mode, i.e., cash or in kind from any concern in which you have substantial interest* | Income shall be clubbed in the hands of the taxpayer or spouse, whose income is greater (before clubbing). An exception to clubbing: Clubbing is not allowable if spouse possesses technical or professional qualifications in relation to any income arising to the spouse, and such income is solely attributable to the application of his/her technical or professional knowledge and experience. |
| Section 64(1)(iv) | Direct or indirect transfer of assets to your spouse by you for inadequate consideration | Income from out of such asset is clubbed in the hands of the transferor. Provided the asset is other than the house property. Exceptions to clubbing of income in the following cases: a. Where the asset is received as part of divorce settlement b. If assets are transferred before |

| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| | | marriage. c. No husband and wife relationship subsists on the date of accrual of income. d. The asset is acquired by the spouse out of pin money (i.e. an allowance given to the wife by her husband for her personal and usual household expenses) |
| 64(1)(vi) | Transfer of assets transferred directly or indirectly to your daughter in-law by you for inadequate consideration | Any income from such assets transferred is clubbed in the hands of the transferor |
| 64(1)(vii) | Transferring any assets directly or directly for an inadequate consideration to any person or association of persons to benefit your daughter in-law either immediately or on deferred basis | Income from such assets will be considered as your income and clubbed in your hands |
| 64(1)(viii) | Transferring any assets directly or directly for an inadequate consideration to any person or association of persons to | Income from such assets will be considered as your income and clubbed in your hands |

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| | benefit your spouse either immediately or on deferred basis | |
| Section 64(2) | In case, a member of HUF transfers his individual property to HUF for inadequate consideration or converts such property into HUF property | Income from such converted property shall be clubbed in the hands of individual. |

- An individual is said to have the substantial interest in the concern if
- In case of a company, individual either by himself or along with his relative/s beneficially owns shares having 20% or more voting power (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a further right to participate in profits)
- In any other case, such individual either alone or along with his relative/s is entitled to 20% or more of profits in the aggregate of such concern at any time during the previous year.
- Income from reinvestment of clubbed income by a spouse is not clubbed in the hands of individual

Things to Remember

- The clubbing provision applies to Income and loss both.
- Capital gain on further transfer of the asset by the transferee will be considered as income and it shall be clubbed in the income of transferor.
- The income derived from the converted form of asset shall be clubbed in the hands of transferor.
- If part consideration is payable or paid, then only the inadequate consideration will be clubbed in the hands of the transferor
- The clubbing provisions will not apply on the income derived from the clubbed income.

- For example: If a bond is transferred for INR 5 lakh to the spouse or daughter-in-law without adequate consideration and interest of INR 20,000 on such bond is clubbed in the hands of the transferor. However, if the spouse or daughter-in-law further earns any income from such interest of INR 20,000, no clubbing provisions shall apply on such income.
- The clubbing provisions will apply for indirect transfers or cross transfers as well.
- For example: If Mr K gifts a sum of INR 8,000 to Mrs. N and Mr. N gifts a sum of INR 15,000 to Mrs. K. Say both the gifts are without any consideration. Then the overlapping amount of INR 8,000 will be clubbed in the hands of the transferors.

Disclosure in ITR Form

- Any individual having income as per provision of Section 60 to 64 due to clubbing provision then specific disclosure needs to be provided. It is important to note that Individual taxpayers will have to use ITR -2 /3 if they have any income to be considered under clubbing provision.
- Such income which is accrued in the name of Spouse , Child or other individual which is subject to clubbing provision needs to be declared in Total Income (In respective head of income) and separate disclosure is required in Schedule SPI in the below ITR Format.

| Schedule SPI | | Income of specified persons (spouse, minor child etc.) includable in income of the assessee as per section 64 | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Sl.No | Name of person | PAN/ Andhaar No. of person (optional) | Relationship | Amount (Rs) | Head of Income in which included | |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |

Questions-

- 1) What is the treatment of TDS when spouse or minor income clubbed in your Hands?
- 2) Mr. Vatsan has transferred, through a duly registered document, the income arising from a godown to his son,

- 3) Without transferring the godown. In whose hands will the rental income from godown be charged?
- 4) Mr. A holds shares carrying 25% voting power in X (P) Ltd. Mrs. A is working as a computer software programmer in X (P) Ltd. at a salary of INR 30,000 p.m. She is, however, not qualified for the job. The other income of Mr. A & Mrs. A are INR 7,00,000 & INR 4,00,000, respectively. Compute the gross total income of Mr. A and Mrs. A for the A.Y.2022-23, assuming that they do not opt for section 115BAC?

Read next: Return Of SHEIN

03 General

Return Of SHEIN



Abhishek Maske

Shein (/ˈʃiːɪn/ ⓘ SHEE-in; styled as SHEIN; Chinese: 希音; pinyin: Xīyīn) is a global e-commerce platform specializing in fast fashion. While the company primarily focuses on women's clothing, it also offers men's apparel, children's wear, accessories, makeup, shoes, bags, and other fashion items. Shein mainly targets Europe, America, Australia, and the Middle East along with other consumer markets worldwide.

- Founded in Nanjing, China, in October 2008 as ZZKKO by entrepreneur Chris Xu, Shein grew to become the world's largest fashion retailer as of 2022. The company is currently headquartered in Singapore
- Shein has returned to India after a 2020 ban, partnering with Reliance Retail to launch a new app offering affordable fashion, with products designed and manufactured locally.
- Shein was once one of India's most popular fashion apps. However, in 2020, following the Galwan Valley dispute, the Indian government banned over 50 Chinese apps, including Shein and TikTok. After five years, Shein has officially returned to the Indian market through a partnership with Reliance Retail.

Return to India:

Shein, the Chinese fast-fashion brand, has re-entered the Indian market through a partnership with Reliance

Retail, a company owned by billionaire Mukesh Ambani.

New App Launch:

A new Shein India app was launched, offering a range of affordable Western fashion, with prices for dresses starting at INR 350 (approximately \$4).

Local Manufacturing:

Shein is now claiming that all products sold in India will be designed and manufactured locally, aligning with the "Make in India" initiative.

Data Security:

The partnership with Reliance Retail aims to address previous data security concerns by ensuring all customer data is stored in India on Reliance's servers, with Shein having no access to it.

Initial Availability:

Deliveries are initially limited to a few cities including New Delhi, Mumbai, and Bengaluru, with pan-India shipping planned soon.

Licensing Agreement:

Reliance will pay a license fee for using Shein's brand name, and there is no equity investment in the partnership.

Shein's Global Strategy:

- Shein is also preparing for a London IPO in the first half of 2025, after ending its attempt to list in the U.S.
- Shein offers several shipping options in India to cater to different needs:
- **Standard Shipping:** This is the most common method, with delivery times ranging from 7 to 14 days. The cost for standard shipping is between INR 80 and INR 130, but you can get free shipping on orders over INR 1,800.
- **Shipping Partners:** Shein uses reputable courier companies like Bluedart, Delhivery, and Ecomexpress to ensure safe delivery.

- You can track your order through the Shein app or website once it has been shipped. If you have any specific questions about your order, their customer service is quite responsive.
- Shein's return policy in India is designed to be user-friendly. Here are the key points:
- **Return Window:** You can return most items within 30 days of receipt.
- **Condition:** Items must be returned in their original condition—unworn, unwashed, undamaged, and with all original tags attached.
- **Non-Returnable Items:** Certain items like bodysuits, lingerie, swimwear, jewelry, and beauty products cannot be returned.

Return Process:

- Sign into your Shein account.
- Go to "My Orders" and click "Return Item."
- Select the items you want to return, indicate the reason, and submit.
- **Shipping Costs:** Customers are responsible for the return shipping fee.
- Refunds are typically processed within 5-7 business days after Shein receives the returned items

Learnings

Talent Development: Shein places a strong emphasis on employee growth and development. They offer various training programs through the Shein Academy, which includes micro-courses, online and offline programs, and blended learning opportunities¹. This helps employees continuously improve their skills and advance their careers.

Sustainability Efforts: Shein is working towards a more sustainable future by prioritizing eco-friendly production processes and promoting responsible consumption. They aim to reduce their environmental impact while still offering affordable fashion.

Global Reach: Shein has established a strong global presence, serving over 150 countries². Their on-demand production model allows them to quickly respond to market trends and consumer demands, ensuring they stay relevant in the fast-paced fashion industry.

Question

1. What do you think about how Indian market will respond to SHEIN?

Read next: Wall of Wisdom

WALL OF WISDOM (WOW):

- "Be not afraid of growing slowly; be afraid only of standing still."
- "Be yourself; everyone else is already taken."

Read next: Do you know?

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Did you know a lightning bolt is five times hotter than the surface of the Sun?
2. Did you know the oldest known living tree is over 4,800 years old?

What else do You Know?

Let us know.

Read next: Motivational Quote

MOTIVATIONAL QUOTE:

"Self-belief and hard work will always earn you success."

— Virat Kohli

Sources-

- Company Law Notifications and Circulars
- CBDT Notifications and Circulars
- CBIC Notifications and circulars
- Other Allied Law Notifications and circulars
- MCA21 Website.
- Income Tax Website.
- GST Website.
- Other Statutory Government Websites.
- Extracts from Tax guru- Extracts from Clear Tax.- Extracts from CA club India.

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Read next: Statutory Due Date

Best Newsletter Presenters of 2025

| Month's | Best Presenters |
|---------|-----------------|
| January | Vedika Pawale |

Statutory Due Dates Calendar

INCOME TAX

| Due Dates in the Month of | Particulars | For the Period | Due Date |
|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| April-2024 | 1 TDS/TCS Payment | March 2024 | TDS 30/04/2024 and TCS 07/04/2024 |
| May-2024 | 1 TDS/TCS Payment | April 2024 | 07/05/2024 |
| | 2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q | Q4 FY 2023-24 | 31/05/2024 |
| | 3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD | Q4 FY 2023-24 | 15/05/2024 |
| | 4 Statement of Financial Transactions (SFT) Compliance | FY 2023-24 | 31/05/2024 |
| June-2024 | 1 TDS/TCS Payment | May 2024 | 07/06/2024 |
| | 2 Advance Tax | 1 st Installment of FY 2024-25 | 15/06/2024 |
| | 3 Form 16/ 16A | Q4 FY 2023-24 | 15/06/2024 |
| July-2024 | 1 TDS/TCS Payment | June 2024 | 07/07/2024 |
| | 2 TDS Statement for Form 24Q | Q1 FY 2024-25 | 31/07/2024 |
| | 3 TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD | Q1 FY 2024-25 | 15/07/2024 |
| | 4 Income tax Return for A.Y. 2024-25 for all assessee other than (a) Assessee whose accounts are required to be audited (b) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited (c) An assessee who is required to furnish a report under Section 92E. | FY 2023-24 | 31/07/2024 |
| August-2024 | 1 TDS/TCS Payment | July 2024 | 07/08/2024 |
| September-2024 | 1 TDS/TCS Payment | August 2024 | 07/09/2024 |
| | 2 Advance Tax | 2 nd Instalment FY 2024-25 | 15/09/2024 |
| | 3 Due date for filing of audit report under Section 44AB for AY 2024-25 in the case of a corporate- assessee or non-corporate assessee (who is required to submit his/its return of income on | FY 2023-24 | 30/09/2024 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|---|-------------------|
| | | October 31, 2024) | Q1 FY 2024-25 | |
| | | TDS Statement for Form 26Q and 27Q | | 30/09/2024 |
| October-2024 | 1 | TDS/TCS Payment | September 2024 | 07/10/2024 |
| | 2 | Due date for filing of return of income for AY 2024-25 if assessee is (a) Corporate-assessee (b) Non-corporate assessee (whose books of account are required to be audited) (c) Partner of a firm whose accounts are required to be audited (d) An assessee who is required to furnish a Report u/s 92 E | FY 2023-24 | 31/10/2024 |
| | 3 | TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q | Q2 FY 2024-25 | 31/10/2024 |
| | 4 | TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD | Q2 FY 2024-25 | 15/10/2024 |
| November-2024 | 1 | TDS/TCS Payment | October 2024 | 07/11/2024 |
| December-2024 | 1 | TDS/TCS Payment | November 2024 | 07/12/2024 |
| | 2 | Advance Tax | 3 rd Installment FY 2024-25 | 15/12/2024 |
| | 3 | Filing of belated/revised return of income for the assessment year 2024-25 for all assessee. | FY 2023-24 | 31/12/2024 |
| January-2025 | 1 | TDS/TCS Payment | December 2024 | 07/01/2025 |
| | 2 | TDS Statement for Form 24Q, 26Q and 27Q | Q3 FY 2024-25 | 31/01/2025 |
| | 3 | TCS Statement– for Form 26QB, 26QC, 26QD | Q3 FY 2024-25 | 15/01/2025 |
| February-2025 | 1 | TDS/TCS Payment | January 2025 | 07/02/2025 |
| March-2025 | 1 | Advance Tax | 4 th Installment of FY 2024-25 | 15/03/2025 |
| | 2 | TDS/TCS Payment | February 2025 | 07/03/2025 |

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX ACT

| Due Dates in the Month of | Particulars | For the Period | Due Date |
|--|---|------------------|------------|
| April-2024 | 1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | March 2024 | 11/04/2024 |
| | 2 GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers) | March 2024 | 13/04/2024 |
| | 3 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | March 2024 | 20/04/2024 |
| | 3 GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return) | Jan to Mar 2024 | 22/04/2024 |
| | 4 CMP 08 | Jan to Mar 2024 | 18/04/2024 |
| 5 GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme) | Apr 2023 to Mar 2024 | 30/04/2024 | |
| May-2024 | 1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | April 2024 | 11/05/2024 |
| | 2 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | April 2024 | 20/05/2024 |
| | 3 Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06) | April 2024 | 25/05/2024 |
| June-2024 | 1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | May 2024 | 11/06/2024 |
| | 2 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | May 2024 | 20/06/2024 |
| | 3 Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06) | May 2024 | 25/06/2024 |
| July-2024 | 1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | June 2024 | 11/07/2024 |
| | 2 GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers) | | 13/07/2024 |
| | 3 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | June 2024 | 20/07/2024 |
| | 4 GSTR 3B Quarterly Return) | June 2024 | 22/07/2024 |
| | 5 CMP-08 | Apr to June 2024 | 18/07/2024 |
| August-2024 | 1 GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | July 2024 | 11/08/2024 |
| | 2 GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | July 2024 | 20/08/2024 |
| | 3 Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06) | July 2024 | 25/08/2024 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|-------------------|------------|
| September-2024 | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | August 2024 | 11/09/2024 |
| | 2 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | August 2024 | 20/09/2024 |
| | 3 | Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06) | August 2024 | 25/09/2024 |
| October-2024 | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | September 2024 | 11/10/2024 |
| | 2 | GSTR 1 (Quarterly Taxpayers) | July to Sept 2024 | 13/10/2024 |
| | 3 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | September 2024 | 20/10/2024 |
| | 4 | GSTR 3B (Quarterly Return) | July to Sept 2024 | 22/10/2024 |
| | 5 | CMP-08 | July to Sept 2024 | 18/10/2024 |
| November-2024 | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | October 2024 | 11/11/2024 |
| | 2 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | October 2024 | 20/11/2024 |
| | 3 | Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06) | October 2024 | 25/11/2024 |
| December-2024 | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | November 2024 | 11/12/2024 |
| | 2 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | November 2024 | 20/12/2024 |
| | 3 | Monthly Tax Payment under ORMP Scheme(PMT 06) | November 2024 | 25/12/2024 |
| | 4 | GSTR-9(Annual Return) | FY 2023-24 | 31/12/2024 |
| January-2025 | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | December 2024 | 11/01/2025 |
| | 2 | GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return) | Oct to Dec 2024 | 13/01/2025 |
| | 3 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | December 2024 | 20/01/2025 |
| | 4 | GSTR 3B Quarterly Return) | Oct to Dec 2024 | 22/01/2025 |
| | 5 | CMP-08 | Oct to Dec 2024 | 18/01/2025 |
| February-2025 | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | January 2025 | 11/02/2025 |
| | 2 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | January 2025 | 20/02/2025 |
| | 3 | Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06) | January 2025 | 25/02/2025 |
| | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | February 2025 | 11/03/2025 |

| | | | | |
|------------|---|--|----------------------|------------|
| March-2025 | 2 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | February 2025 | 20/03/2025 |
| | 3 | Monthly Tax Payment under QRMP Scheme(PMT 06) | February 2025 | 25/03/2025 |
| | 1 | GSTR 1 (Regular Taxpayers) | March 2025 | 11/04/2025 |
| April-2025 | 2 | GSTR 1 (Quarterly Return) | Jan to Mar 2025 | 13/04/2025 |
| | 3 | GSTR 3B (Monthly Return) | March 2025 | 20/04/2025 |
| | 4 | GSTR 3B Quarterly Return) | Jan to Mar 2025 | 22/04/2025 |
| | 5 | CMP-08 | Jan to Mar 2025 | 18/04/2025 |
| | 6 | GSTR 4(Annual Return under Composition scheme) | Apr 2024 to Mar 2025 | 30-04-2025 |

COMPANIES ACT

| Due Dates in the Month of | Particulars | Description | Due Date |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| April-2024 | Form MSME (outstanding payments to MSME's) | The return is to be filed by any company, who get supplies of goods or services from micro and small enterprises and whose payments to micro and small enterprise suppliers exceed forty-five days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services. | 30 th April 2024 (For the period of October'23 – March'24) |
| May-2024 | LLP FORM-11 | Annual Return (to be filed by all LLP's irrespective of turnover) | 30 th May 2024 |
| June-2024 | DPT-3 | To be filed in case company has deposit or exempted deposit. | 30th June 2024 |
| September-2024 | DIR-3 KYC | Form for Director KYC. Need to be filed mandatorily for every director on Board | 30 th September 2024 |
| October-2024 | ADT-1 | Form for Auditor Appointment | 15 th October 2024 |
| | AOC-4 | Form for filing Financials, Auditors Report, Directors Report, etc. | 30 th October 2024 |
| | Form MSME (outstanding payments to MSME's) | The return is to be filed by any company, who get supplies of goods or services from micro and small enterprises and whose payments to micro and small enterprise suppliers exceed forty-five days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services. | 31 st October 2024 (For the period of April'24 – September'24) |
| November-2024 | MGT-7 | ROC Annual Return (Details of Shareholding etc.) | 29 th November 2024 |
| Event Based | CHG FORMS | Form for charge creation, modification, satisfaction | Within 30 days of any charge occurring |
| | DIR-12 | Form for Director Changes (Appointment/Resignation/Death) | Within 30 days of any charge occurring |

PTRC and PTEC Compliance

| Due Dates in the Month of | Particulars | Description | Due Date |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| June-2024 | PTEC | Person who stands enrolled before the commencement of a year or is enrolled on or before 31st May of a year (F.Y. 2023-24) | 30/06/2024 |
| | | Person who is enrolled after the 31st May of a year | Within one month of the date of enrolment |
| | | Person who is enrolled and the rate of tax at which he is liable to pay tax is revised | Within one month of the date of such revision |
| March-2025 | PTRC | Yearly - Tax Liability is less than INR 1,00,000/- | 31/03/2024 |
| | | Monthly - Tax Liability is equal to or more than INR 1,00,000/- | The last date of the month to which the return relates |

VAT

| Due Dates in the Month of | Particulars | For the Period | Due Date |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| April 2024 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | March 2024 | 21/04/2024 |
| | 2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment) | January 2024 to March 2024 | 21/04/2024 |
| May 2024 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | April 2024 | 21/05/2024 |
| June 2024 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | May 2024 | 21/06/2024 |
| July 2024 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | June 2024 | 21/07/2024 |
| | 2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment) | April 2024 to June 2024 | 21/07/2024 |
| August 2024 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | July 2024 | 21/08/2024 |
| September 2024 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | August 2024 | 21/09/2024 |
| | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | September 2024 | 21/10/2024 |
| October 2024 | 2 Quarterly Return (VAT payment) | July 2024 to September 2024 | 21/10/2024 |
| | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | October 2024 | 21/11/2024 |
| November 2024 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | November 2024 | 21/12/2024 |
| | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | December 2024 | 21/01/2025 |
| January 2025 | 2 VAT Audit (Form 704) | F.Y. 2023-2024 | 15/01/2025 |
| | 3 Quarterly Return (VAT payment) | October 2024 to December 2024 | 21/01/2025 |
| February 2025 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | January 2025 | 21/02/2025 |
| March 2025 | 1 Monthly Return (VAT payment) | February 2025 | 21/03/2025 |

Summary of Penalties of Income Tax

| Particulars | Description | Amount/ Interest rate |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Default in making payment of tax. | The amount of penalty leviable will be as determined by the Assessing Officer. However, the amount will not exceed the amount of tax in arrears 2023 | Penalty determined by the assessing officer |
| 2. Under-reporting of income. | 1. If the income assessed/ re-assessed exceeds the income declared by the assessee, or in cases where return has not been filed and income exceeds the basic exemption limit, penalty at 50% of tax payable on such under reported income shall be levied. | 50% of tax payable Under reported Income OR 200% of tax payable from misreporting of income |
| | 2. 200% of the tax is payable if under-reporting results from misreporting of income | |
| 3. Failure to maintain books of accounts and other documents | 1. Normally, the amount of penalty leviable is INR25,000 | INR 25000 OR 2% of value of International transaction |
| | 2. In case, the assessee is a person who has entered into international transaction, the penalty will be 2% of the value of such international transactions or specified domestic transactions | |
| 4. Penalty for false entry such as fake invoices | 1. The assessee might have to pay a penalty of the amount equal to sum of such false or omitted entries. | Amount equal to such false or omitted entries |
| 5. Undisclosed income | 1. If undisclosed income is admitted during the course of Search and assessee pays tax and interest and files return, a penalty @ 30% of such undisclosed income is payable. | 30% OR 60% |
| | 2. In all other cases, penalty is leviable @ 60% | |
| 6. Audit and Audit Report | 1. If the assessee fails to get his accounts audited, obtain audit report, or furnish report of such auditor, a penalty will be leviable at the INR 1,50,000 or 0.5% of the total sale/ Turnover/ gross receipts whichever is lesser. | INR 150000/- OR 0.5% of total sale, turnover/gross receipt |
| | 2. Failure of assessee to furnish Audit report related to foreign transaction, a penalty @ INR 1,00,000 will be payable | |
| 7. TDS/TCS | 1. Where a person fails to deduct tax at source, he will be liable to pay a penalty equal to the amount of tax which he has failed to deduct/ pay. | Penalty equal to amount of Tax, |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | 2. Where a person fails to collect tax at source, he will be liable to pay a penalty equal to the amount of tax which he has failed to collect. | |
| | 3. Failure to furnish TDS/TCS statement or furnishing incorrect statements, shall attract a penalty ranging from 10,000 to 1,00,000 | INR 10000/-to INR 100000/- |
| | 4. Non-Deduction of TDS, either in whole or part | 1% Per month |
| | 5. Non-payment of TDS (after deduction), either in whole or part | 1.5% per month |
| | 6. Failure to furnish information/ furnishing inaccurate information related to TDS deduction related regarding Non-residents shall attract a penalty of 100,000 | INR 100000/- |
| 8. Penalty for using modes other than Account payee cheque/ draft/ ECS | 1. If a person takes/ accepts loan/ deposit except by way of Account payee cheque/ account payee draft/ ECS, and if the aggregate amount exceeds INR20,000, he shall be liable to pay a penalty of an amount equal to such loan/ deposit. | Penalty amount equals to such loan / deposit |
| | 2. If, an amount of INR2,00,000 or more is received in aggregate from a person in a day/ single transaction/ relating to one event, a penalty equal to such amount will be payable. | |
| | 3. If a person repays loan/ deposit and such amount so repaid exceeds INR20,000 and such amount has been repaid except by way of Account payee cheque/ account payee draft/ ECS, an amount equal to such loan/ deposit shall be payable. | |
| 9. Others | 1. Failure to apply/quote/ intimate PAN/ quoting false PAN shall attract a penalty of INR10,000 | INR 10000/- |
| | 2. Failure to apply/quote TAN/ quoting false TAN shall attract a penalty of INR10,000 | |
| | In case of the following defaults, INR10,000 will be the penalty leviable, | |
| | 1. Refusal to answer questions put by the department | |
| | 2. Refusal to sign statements made in income tax proceedings | |
| | 3. Noncompliance with summons to give evidence/ produce books of accounts | |

| | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| | 4. Failure to comply with a notice | |
| 10. late Filing ITR | 1. If the ITR is filed after the due date but by 31st December of the succeeding year. | INR 5000/- |
| | 2. If the ITR is filed after 31st December of the succeeding year. | INR 10000/- |
| | 3. for small taxpayers having total income of up to INR 5 lakh. | INR 1000/- |

Read next: Amendment Summary

Amendment Summary

| DEC-2022 | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY | SUNDAY |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------|----|----|----|
| | | 1 Central Excise | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 Direct Tax | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

| Sr. No. | Date | Area of Knowledge (AOK) | Notification/ Circular/ Press Release | Short Description |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 1/12/2022 | Central excise | Notification No 40.2022 | To reduce the Special Additional Excise Duty on Diesel, Seeks to further amend No. 04/2022-Central Excise, dated the 30th June, 2022 |
| 2 | 1/12/2022 | Central excise | Notification No 41.2022 | To reduce the Special Additional Excise Duty on production of Petroleum Crude, Seeks to amend No. 18/2022-Central Excise, dated the 19th July, 2022 |
| 3 | 7/12/2022 | Direct Tax | Circular No 24.2022 | Deduction Of Tax At Source income-Tax Deduction From Salaries Under Section 192 Of The Income-Tax Act, 1961 During The Financial Year 2022-23 |

Rectifications in the previous Newsletter:

No Rectifications pertaining to the previous Newsletter(s).

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